brenner, Sergeant-at-Arms; John M. Johnson, Postmaster, and Z. W. McKnew, Doorkeeper. Mr. WHEELER moved that the resolution be laid on the table; and the motion was agreed to-

yeas 111, nays 90. Mr. GIDDINGS addressed the House in favor of the adoption of the plurality rule, saying that the Whig and Democratic parties, in 1849, by this means, selected the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. COBB) as the Speaker. The country approved the act, and the Republicans were to-day prepared to follow the precedent. This body could not be organized on any other principle. Mr. COBB, of Georgia, in reply, said that the

plurality rule, at the period referred to, was adopted in a caucus of the Whig party, and re ported by a committee of conference to the De-mocratic caucus, but the Democrats rejected it mocratic caucus, but the Democrats rejected it by a decided majority. It was afterwards offered in the House by Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, and adopted by the votes of the Whig party and a minority of the Democratic party. There was no one more severe in his denunciations of the plu-rality rule, at that time, than the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Giddings), who stigmatized it as wrong in principle, dangerous in its tendency, and ought not to be adopted.

The resolution of Mr. Thorngton, declaring Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, Speaker, received the votes of fifty members of the House, while fifty two members of the Republican party voted against it. If the latter had voted for the resolution, Mr. Campbell, would have have been elected against it. The interval with these these feets of the control of the resolution. Speaker. The issue with them, therefore, is, Barks and disorganization in preference to another member of their own party, against whom they could have no political objection.

Mr. GIDDINGS replied, insisting that the country and the world will hold the Democrats responsible for the adoption of the plurality rule

Mr. LETCHER read from the debates of 1849 to show that Mr. Giddings himself then santhat the plurality rule was forced on the House by the Whig party, aided by a small portion of the members on the other side of the House (the Democrats.) He asked the gentleman wha wrong in 1849, is right in 1856; and incidentally alluded to the remarks of Mr. Banks, the other day, about the white and black races. Mr BANKS avowed that amalgation was a

repugnant to him as to any other gentleman this House. Mr. LETCHER quoted Mr. Banks's speech t show that the just inference from the remarks was, that the gentleman was in favor of amalga-Mr. BANKS replied that the gentleman had

misrepresented his language; he had not given to the subject a study.

Mr. LETCHER asked the gentleman to julisten to him, while he read from his (Mr. Banks' speech, as follows: "So far as I have studied the subject, it seems to me to be the universal law that the weaker is always absorbed and disappear in the stronger race. Whether the black race this continent, or any other part of the world, equal to the white race, can only be determine by absorption and disappearance of one or the other; and I propose to wait until the respective races can be properly subjected to such a phil phical test before'l give a decisive answer."

Mr. TAPPAN contended that the anti-Nebraski men have not a majority in the House, and tha this fact was shown by the vote for Speaker yesterday. The responsibility of not organizing the House rests on those who oppose the plurality

ru e.
The debate was further continued, involving the question of responsibility for the failure to o

the question of responsibility for the failure to organize the House.

Mr. PURVIANCE offered a resolution, to the effect that debate shall cease, and that the first business before the House shall be the adoption of the plurality rule. He subsequently accepted as a substitute, a resolution of Mr. Clingman, to the following effect: that on the meeting of the House each day, until a Speaker shall be elected, the first buisness in order, except motions, shall be to vote twice, viva voce, for a Speaker, and any pretext. And after the said two votes shall be taken, it shall not be in order to vote a thi time on that day.

Mr. ORR, in order to give time to the triends of

the proposition to amend it, in order to make it acceptable to gentlemen who had proposed amendments, moved that the House adjourn; which motion was agreed to, at a quarter past thre

#### Supreme Court of the United States. THURSDAY, January 17, 1856.

No. 28. Jecker Torre & Co. et al., claimants vs. John B. Montgomery. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Dis trict of Columbia. Mr. Justice Daniel de

Nos. 42 and 43. The heirs of General Lafayette, plaintiffs in error, vs. Joseph Kenton et al., and the heirs of General Lafayette, plaintiffs in error, rs. Edward C. Carter et al. The argument of these causes was continued by the Hon. J. P. Benjamin for the defendants in error, and concluded by Hon. Miles Taylor for the Plaintiffs in error. Adjourned until to-morrow 11 o'clock.

FRIDAY, January 18, 1856.

Samuel Crawford, Esq., of Wisconsin, was admitted an attorney and counsellor of this

No. 155. James L. Calcote, plaintiff in error vs. Frederick Stanton, et al. The motion to dismiss this writ of error was argued by Hon. J. P. Benjamin for the defendents in error, in support thereof, and by Hon. Reverdy Johnson. for the plaintiffs in error, against the motionthe argument to be continued on Monday next.

No. 58. The United States, plaintiffs in error, vs. the Minnesota and North Western Railroad Company. The motion of the Attorney General to dismiss this writ of error, was argued by Attorney General Cushing, in suppor thereof, and by Messrs. Reverdy Johnson and Barbour for the defendent in error, against the

Adjourned until Monday, 11 o'clock.

JOYCE'S TASTELESS SOLUTION Of Copaiba! 114 Chambers Street, N. Y. TO THE MEDICAL PROPESSION.

CENTLEMEN.—The valuable medicinal properties of Balsam Copaiba have long been recognized by the faculty, but the great disadvantage arising from its nauseous taste has hitherto prevented its administration in many diseases for which it is particularly adapted. The usual 'modus operandi" of prescribing it, either in the form of an Emulsion or Gelatinous Cap-sules, has not been found satisfactory, being liable to some objection, either from the difficulty expe rienced by some individuals in the deglutition o

erally found in the Emulsion.

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It is an efficient preparation for all diseases of the mucous membranes, and particularly Gonorheæa, Leucorrhæa, Gleet, painful hemorrhoidal affections, and in chronic irritation of the bladder.

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TAYLOR & MAURY have the honor to announce the completion of preparations for the festive season. In addition to their ordinary elegance and variety,) they have receivedchoice selection of beautifully illustrated and tastefully bound Books.

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# Washington Sentinel

EDITED BY WM. M. OVERTON, CH. MAURICE SMITH. AND BEVERLEY TUCKER.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 19, 1856.

The Report of the Postmaster General will be found in our columns to-day. We have if we deemed it necessary. no space for comment on it at present.

CONGRESS.

The Senate was not in session yesterday. In the House of Representatives, Mr. Mac offered a resolution, in the spirit of compromise, as he said, proposing that Mr. Banks ("Republican,") be declared Speaker; William Cullom, (Know-nothing) clerk; A. J. Glossbrenner (D. M.) sergeant-at-arms; John M. Johnson, (D. M.) postmaster; and Z. W. McKnew (D. M.) doorkeeper. This was laid on the table by twenty-one majority. The remainder of the day was consumed in discussion, involving the question of responsibility for the non-organization of the House.

IS THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY A SEC-TIONAL PARTY !- HON. MR. CAR-

LILE, OF VIRGINIA. The only solid, well-cemented political party now in this country, is the Democratic party. It is so consistent in its course, so firm in its the winds of Know-nothingism nor the turbid waves of Black Republicanism can shake it But while it bids defiance to its enemies, and while those enemies see and understand that all their attempts against it are like an attempt to storm the rock of Gibraltar with a pocket pistol, they yet in impotent malice and childish steel-clad breast. There is but one thing in which the various opposition parties agree, and that is in hatred of the Democracy, and in the endeavor to make and to hold it respon sible for every evil that afflicts the country.

The last effort of this kind was made on Thurs lay in the House of Representatives by Mr. Carlile, a member of Congress from Virginia, the only member of that delegation who repre sents the views of the Know-nothing order. Mr. Carlile said (we quote the brief report of his remarks) " that the Democratic party first gave cause, for the organization of sectional parties. By the resolution adopted in the cancus of the Administration party the Saturday preceding the day fixed for the meeting o Congress, they had planted themselves, not upon their old time-honored principles, but upon those contained in the Nebraska-Kansas bill—the very bill which had created the present agitation and led to the formation of sec tional parties."

The Democratic party A SECTIONAL PARTY-THE FIRST SECTIONAL PARTY! The remark is simply preposterous. The Democratic party was a party and a National party long before the Abolition party or the Know-nothing party breathed the breath of life, if indeed they may be said to breathe. It would never have succeeded, had it not been a national party. It has faithfully, rigidly, and persistently opposed sectionalism in all the Protean shapes it has assumed. It has been the worst enemy of Abolitionism, and the most fatal foe to Freesoilism, that milder form of anti-slavery It has been against every ism in every State livered the opinion of the Court, affirming the It has been divided nowhere. Democratic decree of the said Circuit Court in this cause, resolves have varied somewhat on some occasions, but Democratic action-never. Unlike Know-nothingism, it is atthe North what it is at the South-unlike Abolitionism, it extends to, and includes, both sections.

But it is sectional, according to Mr. Carlile because it originated the Nebraska-Kansas bill which repealed the restrictive clause of the Missouri compromise, which was a departure from "its time-honored principles." How he can show that the Democratic opposition to Abolitionism is sectionalism, and that the repeal of a compromise, which, in effect, was the Wilmot proviso, is a departure from time-honored principles, is what we cannot understand.

In another part of his speech, Mr. Carlile expressed his opposition to the Kansas bill, and one of the reasons assigned by him for that opposition was that it establishes "squatter sovereignty." While we know that it nei ther establishes nor was intended to establish that doctrine, yet, as Mr. Carlile thinks so and professes to be a most violent foe to "squatter sovereignty," it seems a little odd that he The following resolutions were unanimously should declare himself against the repeal of adopted: that bill, big as it is with all the evils and horrors of that unreal thing named "squatter sov-

When Mr. Carlile sees the Democracy of the House of Representatives, both from the North and the South, the East and the West, voting free to form and regulate their own domestic as one man and standing on one common platform-when he sees the Know-nothings of the Capsule or the small quantity of Copaiba gen-Democracy as solid as granite and as true as steel, and sees, on the other hand, his own to secure which our ancestor waged the war of comes him to charge that the Democratic affirm this now disputed principle.

3d. Resolved, That the introduction of moral party is an unsound, or a sectional party. That great party stands upon the rock of the Consti-

cratic Review, published in this city by George P. Buell, esq., is now before us. Its table of

contents is as follows: The Politics of America. Thomas W. Dorr-a Democrat indeed. Murat and Charlotte Corday. Practical Geography.

The Presidency in 1856. The Post Office. The Ghost of Pine Run. Editor's Table.

country.

others we have read attentively. They evince oaths and concealments, and anti-republican a high degree of ability and learning. The and dangerous in its secret combinations and principles advocated in them are eminently conservative and democratic. Should future numbers maintain the character initiated by this first issue, as we doubt not will be the case, stripping upon the intelligence and patriotism of the people, declare and publish these as the principles for which they will do battle, and inscribing them upon their banner, thus boldly

#### ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Various questions have at different times attracted the attention, and employed the in- defend. genuity, of the curious. The learning of the dark ages-for among the monks there was some learning, even in those benighted times, abounding in many perplexing questions that seem ridiculous to the scholars of the present day. We might give many illustrations of this

In modern times other questions not quite so scholastic in their character, but quite as diffi- consumption. cult of solution, have employed the attention and exercised the ingenuity, of the curious. One of these questions was, " will saltpetre explode ?" Another was, "where is Milly McPherson?" We might go on and multiply exam ples-but will content ourselves with the latest question of the kind which at present is exciting the warmest and deepest interest, not indeed so much among scholars, as among the politicians and the masses.

That question is-"when will Congress organize ?"

If any man were wise enough to answer this uestion he might make a fortune by it, and nore than that-fame.

But really the best informed politicians be gin to doubt whether Congress can be organ ized at all. Seven weeks of continuous effort have been spent-every variety of mode, every principles, so solid in its character, that neither kind of expedient, has been put into requisi tion to bring about an organization. First, we had plain, straight-forward voting. Next, a sprinkling of talking, just to variegate and lu bricate the dull procedure of voting. Then we had attempts to form coalitions, then proposi tions to meet in mixed caucusses. Then we had resolutions to appoint such and such memrage shoot their harmless arrows against its bers Speaker. Then we had the old way pur sued towards juries in England—the system of starving until a verdict should be agreed on Then we had a series of questions propounded to the several candidates, with the appropriate answers thereto. Next we had a spell of dry voting, and then propositions to the effect that all the members of the House shall resign in order that there may be a new election.

The proceedings thus far, as will be seen from the above rapid survey of them, denote, if they denote any thing at all, that the House of Representatives cannot be organized. How an organization can be effected, if present plans, programmes, and parties are adhered to, we cannot for our lives understand.

Yet, in view of all the difficulties of the case and in view of all the bad results that flow from a failure to organize, we adhere to the opinion all along expressed, that not one particle of the responsibility rests on the Democratic party.

Handsome Compliment to Senator Butler At the Exchange Hotel, on Monday night says the Richmond Enquirer, a beautiful supper was given by members of the Legislature and other citizens, to the distinguished and popular United States Senator, A. P. Butler of South Carolina, who was detained by the weather from returning to his seat in the Senate. Although gotten up ex tempore, it was a spontaneous tribute to the virtues and services of Senator B., and a large number participated. We sincerely regret that we could not be present, having received the noti fication at too late an hour, in consequence of engagements elsewhere. We learn, however renial feeling universally prevailed. Speeches presided,) Senator Butler, Governor Wise, Lieutenant Governor McComas, Ex-Lieutenant Governor Leake, James Garlad, esq., of Lynchburg, and Sherrard Clemens, esq., of Wheeling.

Senate, has been spending several days in Richmohd. He was complimented by his the Exchange Hotel, which like every thing else at that house, was gotten up on a splendid scale. Speeches were make in abundance, and \$697,260,000. among others was one from Governor Wise, who was present as an invited quest.

Ohio Democratic Convention. The Democracy of Ohio assembled in Convention, at Columbus, on the 8th instant. The 1856. attendance was large, and the proceedings harmonions, except in regard to some contested

seats of delagates from Hamilton county.

Resolved. That slavery is a domestic institution, and being the creature of positive law cannot exist without it, and that Congress has neither the power "to legislate slavery into the Territories or States, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly institutions in their own way, subject only to

the Constitution of the United States. 2d. Resolved, That for the people of each the House split and divided, some voting for particular State and Territory to establish their one candidate, some for another; some for a own constitution or form of Government; to Freesoiler, some for a conservative ;-when he choose and regulate their own domestic insti looks to his own honored State and sees the tutions of every kind, and to regulate for themselves, is a fundamental principle of all free government; and that it is the self same right party split into twelfth section and anti-twelfth the revolution; a right laying at the founda section divisions, and quarrelling, like hungry tion of all our institutions—a right recognized in the Declaration of Independence and estabwolves, over the carcass of Mr. John Minor lished and secured by the Constitution of the Botts-when he sees these things, it ill be- United States-and we hereby endorse and re-

and religious questions into the political con-troversies and issues of the day, is a wide departure from the ancient principles and sound parture from the ancient principles and sound policy of the country, at war with the true interests of the people, corrupting alike its morals, religion and politics, and of most pernicious and dangerous tendency.

4th. Resolved, That Democracy has no secre-

cy and requires no oath; that while it publicly avows, as a fundamental principle, freedom of conscience without distinction of religious faith, the political equality of all whom the law re cognizes as American citizens, without reference to the accident of birth, it relies for success upon open discussions and the intelligence and virtue of the people. We, therefore, denounce the Know-nothing organization so call ed, as intolerant in its warfare upon the free-dom of religious belief, and the sacred rights of

its methods of secret political action. 5th. Resolved, That the Democracy of Ohio high place among the political journals of this the combined hosts of the enemies of Democracy and of the Union and the Constitution, times driven off.

pledging themselves that that banner shall remain unfurled so long as there is a Constitu

tion and Democratic principles to support and 6th. Resolved, That we rejoice in the firm noble and patriotic stand of the Democratic members of Congress of the United States in the matter of electing a Speaker of the House of Representatives, and trust that they will maintain that stand to the last.

William R. Goodall, a young actor of great promise, died recently in Philadelphia, of

George Law and Ex-Senator Westcott, Florida, were precipitated from a sleigh on Monday evening, while turning the corner of Second Avenue and Twenty-second street, New

The first received quite a severe cut on the head, the last suffered a fracture of the wrist.

Later from Havana.

The steamer Isabel, Captain Rollins, arrived at Charleston on Sunday with Havana dates to the 10th instant. The sister of Madame Rachel was a passenger. There is no political news.

The total exports of sugar for 1855, from Havana, was 1,298,950 boxes, against 1,244,255 for 1854, and 1,072,157 for 1853. The speculative feeling to contract crops has subsided owing to the unfavorable news from Europe. The rice continues dull at 111 a 13 rs.

THE LATEST.

The Cahawba from New Orleans, via Havan arrived at New York yesterday, with dates of the 13th from the latter port. The Spanish steamer Mexico sailed from Havana for Vera Crus on the 13th, and it was reported that one of Santa Anna's agents went in her to observe the political state of affairs in Mexico.

Advices from that country, by the British steamer Clyde, wear a gloomy aspect. Freights at Havana were dull.

Health of Hon. Thomas H. Ravly. The Petersburg (Va.) Intelligencer of th

7th instant, says: "We are pleased to learn from Judge John F. May, of this city, father in law of General Bayly, that the health of this gentleman, (who it will be remembered went to Havana some time since on account of a pulmonary affection from which he was suffering,) is much improved, and he expects ere long to be able to esume his duties in Congress.

From the Chicago Times.

Railroads in the United States. We condense from tables we find in the East n papers, the following statements concerning Railroads in the United States, and their value.

The following table exhibits the progressive annual increase of the railroad mileage in the

Years.	Miles	Years.	Miles
A COUNTY OF THE SAME OF THE SA			100000000000000000000000000000000000000
1000		1843	4,17
1829		1844	4,31
1830	41	1845	4,51
1831	54	1846	4.89
1832	131	1847	5,33
1833	576	1848	5,60
1834	762	1849	6.35
1835	918	1850	7,35
1836	1,102	1851	9.09
1837	1,421	1852	11,63
1838	1,843	1853	13.37
1839	1.920	1854	16,92
1540	2167	1855	19,66
1841	3.339	1856	23,24
1842	3.377		
100000000000000000000000000000000000000			

From the above table it will be perceived. from several who were present that it was a that without including double and treble tracks, most agreeable reunion, where eloquent and we have now in the Union 23,242 miles of and we have probably 2,000 miles of double track, making in all more than 25,000 were made by Mr. Speaker Crutchfield, (who miles of iron way, or a length more than sufficient to encircle the globe at the equator. Within ten years the length has been quadrupled, and since 1850 alone, trebled. It will also be seen that the annual increase has been in an increasing ratio; and that this increase is The Whig says Judge Butler, of South to be continued in the future it need only be carolina, a member of the United States in process of construction that will be in use before the end of the year 1857. Truly this is a wonderful age, and what may another friends on Monday night last with a supper at the Exchange Hotel, which like every thing clear that house was gotten up on a splendid pleted railroads at \$30,000 per mile, the capital now invested in this interest amounts to

Dinsmore's Railway Guide for January, fur-United States on the 1st of January, 1855 and

g	States.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Ü	Maine	497	594	87
	New Hampshire	649	660	11
	Vermont	516	516	-
	Massachusett s	1,317	1,499	02
	Rhode Island	106	145	39
	Connecticut	632	699	67
	New York	2.692	2,794	102
ë	New Jersey	411	504	93
	Pennsylvania	1,627	1,746	119
	Delaware	49	89	:3
	Maryland	412	466	54
H	Virginia	1.122	1,295	173
d	North Carolina	403	631	228
ij	South Carolina	755	846	91
ij	Georgia	971	1,013	42
	Florida	26	26	-
Ŋ	Alabama	302	467	165
	Mississippi	159	293	137
g	Louisiana	173	337	164
9	Texas	36	36	-
	Arkansas	-	37	37
	Tennessee	317	465	135
á	Kentucky	192	284	92
9	Ohio	2,427	2,725	298
ı	Indiana	1.482	1,759	307
	Michigan	527	590	63
3	Illinois	1.892	2,215	323
d	Wisconsin	195	367	272
	Missouri	37	139	102
	Iowa	-	67	67
	California	-	. 8	8
9	Control of the second s	-	-	

Total........... 19,534 23,242 3,408 It will be seen that this State is now, in the extent of its railroads, the third State in the Union. One year ago the State of New York had eight hundred miles more of railroad than Illinois; on the first of this year, the excess was but four hundred and seventy-nine miles. A year ago Ohio had an excess over Illinois of five hundred and thirty-five miles, and now has five hundred and sixteen. The increase of Illinois during the year being three hundred and twenty-three miles, and in Ohio two hundred and ninety-eight. The increase in Illinois being greater during the year, than in any other State.

Naval.

The U. S. sloop of war Dale, Wm. McBlair mmander, from the coast of Africa, arrived at Norfolk on the 11th inst., 30 days from Port Editor's Table.

Some of the articles we have but glanced at, ments of birth and blood, demoralizing in its all well. The Dale left the St. Louis and Dolphin in port. The Dolphin had just returned from a cruise on the southern coast. The Jamestown, flag ship, Com. Crabbe, left Port Praya, on the 12th November, all well. The Dale has been absent from the United States 27 months, most of the time on the Coast of Africa. She experienced very inclement and rough weather for the last 12 days during which time she has been on the coast off Hatteras, and owing to the severity of the weather several Indians of Oregon.

The following letter from Colonel Kelly detailing the fight with the Indians of Oregon, will be read with interest:

"Yesterday morning, as my command was or river to Whitman Valley, we were attacked by about four hundred Indians, with whom we kept up a running fight all day, and for a distance of about ten miles from the Walla Walla river. dark on yesterday the battle was suspended by the Indians withdrawing. We drove them from every position which they took, both in the brushod, along the river bank, and on the adjacent hills. This morning the battle was renewed, and raged all day. At dark this evening the Indians again withdrew. The number of the Indians who fought us has been considerably greater than yes-terday, and is supposed to exceed six hundred. we expect a renewal of the

time yet to come
"I regret to say that yesterday and to-day we have lost many brave and excellent men, who fel

nobly fighting for their country." He further says that Max Max the Indian chies was taken prisoner on the 5th, and during the battle attempted to escape, when he was killed with four others. The Indians had not less than 50 killed in all. Colonel Kelly's troops, however, were in a very critical situation, with only three days' provisions, but little ammunition and their horses completely, broken down. They were engaged in making a stockade fort, and were expecting supplies in two days.

The Oregonian, of the 5th, contains a letter from Commissary McCarver, in Umpqua Valley,

"Since you left this place this morning, infor mation of a reliable character reached here that Mr. Rice and family, with the exception of a small boy, had been murdered this morning at daylight, about fifteen miles from this place, and the house about fifteen miles from this place, and the house set on fire, the smoke of which has been seen by several persons now in town. The boy reports about one hundred indians in the attacking party. Great consternation has been produced in this place and neighborhood."

The Oregonian says: "We are also inform by Mr. McCarver that an express arrived at Ros-burg on the 30th ult., from Little Meadows, on Rogue river, bringing news that a fight had taken Rogue river, bringing news that a fight had taken place a day or two before at that point. A Mr. Lewis, of Captain Kinney's company, was killed; one of Capt. Kinney's, two of Capt. William's, and one of Capt. Kie's companies were wounded, one other was wounded, but of whose company was not learned."

Capt. Keys, of the 3d artillery, writes from Fort Stailscom, Washington, Territory, under date of

Steilacoom, Washington Territory, the 7th ult., as follows:
Information has just been received at this point
Thursday night, while Lt. Slaughter was that, on Thursday night, while Lt. Slaughter was encamped about fiftee: miles below Morrison's and about two and a half miles above Capt. Hew itt's camp, Lt. Slaughter, while sitting in a sma house on Brannan's prairie, near the forks o Green and White rivers, engaged in consultation with Capt. Hewitt, Lt. Harrison, and Dr. Taylor they were fired upon by a large number of Ind ans, and at the first discharge Lieut. Slaughter was shot through the heart. Two others were was not through the heart. I wo others were killed outright, one mortally wounded, (since dead.) and five others wounded. Lt. Slaughter left forty men and his animals at Morrison's, and it will be necessary to relieve them at once.

Execution of Three Murderers. We find in the Lafavette (Ind.) Courier, of January 11, an account of the execution of the murderers, Rice, Driskill, and Stocking. The

At ten minutes past two o'clock, this day, Stocking, Rice, and Driskill were duly executed by the hands of the sheriff, Thomas Jefferson Chissom-the first named for the murder of John Rose, and the two latter for the murder

of Cephas Fahrenbaugh.

At 12 o'clock they were asked if they were ready for dinner? Rice replied "yes, I am Driskill said that he wanted hungry." good old dinner, as it was the last; he didn't want to die hungry." He remarked to Rice, "we'll get supper somewhere else, Abe." The dinners were brought in and dispatched with great heartiness. After dinner, each of them in turn washed and dressed himself for the final moment. They could not have made their toilet with more deliberation and coolness if they had been going to a frolic. Driskill, when washing, remarked through the window, near which he was standing, to some one outside, that he was "getting a good ready." Driskill non-chalantly rejoined that there was "an hour yet." He complimented Rice with looking "d-d starchy." Rice, as he finished, observed, "Well, gentlemen, I reckon there was never a willinger soul to die than I am.' Stocking said nothing, but conducted himself (as he did throughout) with great dignity and

The sheriff then proceeded to adjust the fatal ropes. Rice requested that a stool which had been placed for his accommodation on the scaffold might be removed, and on his request not being immediately complied with, he removed it himself. He then knelt down, inclined his head forward, remarking that he had "seen men hung," by which we undernishes the following statement of the length of the several railroad lines in operation in the United States on the 1st of January, 1855 and which way is the easiest to die-kneel or stand? I want to die the easiest way." Stocking replied that he should stand unless he thought there was danger of the rope breaking. The sheriff assured him there was no danger. therefore stood up, but Driskill kneeled. caps were then drawn over their faces, and at twenty-two and a half minutes after two o'clock the bolt was withdrawn and the culprits launched into eternity.

From the Union of January 17. The National Agricultural Society-Me-Cormick's Reaping Machine.

Th National Agricultural Society, during its late session in this city, took occasion, in the most decided and unequivocal manner, to show its high appreciation of McCormick's reaping machine. On the second day of the session Dr. Wesson, of Massachusetts, offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas the only award of the highest class made to any agricultural implement at the World's Exhibition in 1851 in London was that (the council medal) in favor of the reaping machine invented by C. H. McCormick an American:

And whereas the only award of the highest class in the department of agriculture at the recent World's Exhibition in Paris (the grand medal of honor) was awarded to the same

Resolved, That the eminent distinction thus awarded to an American invention reflects honor on our country and its progress in the useful arts, for which we, as the National Agricultural Society, deem it fit that we tender our acknowledgments to the juries, composed almost, if not quite, exclusively of distinguished Europeans, by which these awards have been made to an absent and to them unknown American, and we point to the fact as an encouragement to our inventors and incitement to future efforts and an earnest of our future triumphs.

Horace Greeley, of New York, who was a United States Commissioner at the London Crystal Palace, made a characteristic speech, showing that McCormick's reaper was the great American feature of the exhibition. His account of the working of the reaper there was quaint, humorous, and very interesting. Col. Kimmell, who had explained the reaper

to the Duke of Wellington and others in England, made some interesting statements, and showed the superior claims of Mr. McCormick to the gratitude of American agriculturists. Gen. Worthington, after endorsing what had been already said, spoke of McCormick's reaper as the initial agricultural labor-saving

Professor Henry, after recapitulating the dis advantages under which American articles had been sent to the European exhibitions, said any machine which obtained prizes there must

have deserved it. Major John Jones, of Delaware, also supported the resolution, and gave some valuable

agricultural statistics. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Extensive Robbery of a Distinguished Foreigner.

Among the distinguished passengers who arrived on the 13th at Charleston from Havana, in the Isabel, were Signor Francisco Aranda Minister Plenipotentiary from Venezuela, and Florence Ribas, his secretary. They took rooms at the Mills House, and while at breakfast the room of the former was entered, and and three thousand dollars in doubloons stolen from his trunk. The secretary, on returning from beeakfast, met a man coming out of the room, and, not suspecting any wrong, allowed the man to pass him. On entering the room, he found that the trunk had been broken open, and the money taken.

The Fertility of Kansas. Hon. Sterling G. Cato, the Territorial Judge in a recent letter to his brother, of Enfalta, Ala.

"The people here are quiet and orderly sharp and intelligent; a little rough in manner but warm hearts and cordial. This is as fine a country as any on the face of the earth, and the profits of its productions would far exceed those of the cotton fields of the South. kinds of grain, grass, clover and hemp yield i rich product. I have no doubt but that slave labor would yield in hemp, corn and grain at least from thirty to forty dollars per acre annually. I have seen no poor land; it all seems to me richer than the best Chattahoocha bottom, and most of it is just such land as in the adjoining Missouri counties is now selling a twenty to fifty dollars an acre. Corn is now selling at twenty cents per bushel, and the product estimated at one hundred bushels an acre; and hemp crop (six tons per hand) at \$140 per ton, and you see at once how labor

more productive here than at the South. It is impossible to give an adequate idea of the beauty and fertility of the soil and country; generally rolling, without a great deal of timber. but, as I understand, abounding in coal fo fires, and stone for building and fencing; good wells of water can be obtained anyw besides frequent streams running through the prairies."

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Master of Transports von
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Balti vore

# Yocal and Personal.

Prescott's Philip the Second .- Philips. Sampson and Co., Boston, have issued, in a beautiful and attractive style, the first two volumes of the History of the Reign of Philip the Second, King of Spain. The mere mention of the name of the distinguished author is sufficient to procure for it a world-wide reputation, and to recommend it to the lover of history as an authentic record of highly interesting events. This history of Philip the Second, as the preface states, is the history of Europe during the latter half of the sixteenth century. It covers the period when the doctrines of the Reformation were agitating the minds of men in so fearful a manner as to shake the very foundations of the Roman hierarchy in the fierce contest which divided Christendom. Philip, both from his personal character, and from his position as sovereign of the most potent monarchy in Europe, was placed at the head of the party which strove to uphold the fortunes of the ancient church; and thus his policy led him perpetually to interfere in he internal affairs of the other European States, making it necessary to look for the materials for his history quite as much without the Peninsula as within it. The author has drawn his authentic materials from the public archives in the great European capitals. The work not only abounds in intensely interesting details, but the style is more than ordinarily attractive, and would enchain the attention of any reader. A more valuable aublication could not enrich the literature of the country. The volumes to which we have above briefly referred are for sale by Gray and Ballantyne, Seventh street, near Odd Fellows' Hall.

American Colonization Society.-At a recent meeting of the board of directors, the following named appointments were made: Rev. R. R. Gurley, corresponding secretary, at an annual salary of \$2 t00; Rev William McLain, financial secretary, salary \$2,000; Rev. M. Olcutt, travelling secretary, \$1,500, and his expenses paid; and Dr. J. W. Lugenbeel, recording secretary, \$1,500 per annum. The executive committee consists of Dr. Harvey Lindsey, Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, Joseph H. Bradley, esq., A. O. Dayton, esq., Rev. George W. Samson, Wm. Gunton, esq., and W. W. Seaton, esq.,

Archbishop Hughes, on Thursday night, delivered a lecture before the "Young Catholic Friend' Society," of Baltimore, in the hall of the Maryland Institute; taking for his subject "The present condition and the prospects of the Catho-lic Church in the United States." We learn from a gentleman who was present that there were between three and four thousand persons in attendance; a larger number, perhaps, than ever before assembled on any previous occasion, in that city, to listen to a lecture

The Dedication Services of the new Baptist Church, on Thirteenth street, will take place tomorrow; the pastor to be assisted by the Rev. Messrs. Fuller and Burrows.

Henry Clay Dean, the Chaplain of the Senate

will, we learn, at the request of Members of Congress, preach in the hall of Representatives toorrow morning, at eleven o'clock. The Number of Interments, in this city, dusing the month of December, is officially stated

James Robertson, the "Editor of the Truth," was conveyed to the Insane Asylum vesterday. as a pauper lunatic.

to be sixty-five. Thirteen of the deaths were by

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